Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tember, 25 cases, 7 deaths; in October, 32 cases, 19 deaths; November, 15 cases, 6 deaths.

NEW CALEDONIA—*Nouméa.*—On December 26, 1899, 25 plague cases and 15 deaths were reported; from December 26 to December 31, 12 cases, 6 deaths.

CHOLERA.

TURKEY.—According to recent official statements from Maskat the epidemic prevailing in Oman, and which on December 13 was reported increasing, is not plague but cholera. At Hai, in the vilayet of Bagdad, official reports up to December 4 show a cholera case daily. No cases have been observed since December 29, and the epidemic in Mesopotamia may be considered extinct.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta.*—From December 10 to December 16, 1899, 38 cholera deaths were reported.

Cochin China—According to official advices of December 14, 1899, cholera has appeared at or near Saigon.

BRAZIL.

The following cablegram was received from Acting Assistant Havelburg:

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 30, 1900.*

Quarantine against Santos raised.

Telegraphic report upon plague conditions in Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Following telegram was sent to Acting Assistant Surgeon Havelburg, February 5:

Wire date last plague Santos and Rio.

Telegraphic reply, as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 6.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:* Rio, January 10; Santos, December 28; Sao Paulo, January 23.

W. HAVELBURG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague increasing in the city—It exists in Canton and Macao.

HONGKONG, *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this port for the period ending December 16, 1899, with the added information that 1 death occurred from plague.

Respectfully, J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.